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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. RESEARCH ON SDI, ABM PENETRATION MEANS DISCUSSED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by G. Vorontsov: "A Space Sword in the Hands of the Pentagon"]

[Text] The progressive development of space research and technology which has recently been occurring is increasing possibilities for opening up space, including its use for military purposes. It is with good reason that the question of nonmilitarization of outer space has become particularly acute and moved to front stage in the international debate on military-political issues.

The problem of so-called Star Wars--whether or not there will such wars--has truly become significant to all mankind. The militarization of space can stimulate more and more spirals of the arms race in other spheres and areas as well. On the other hand, resolution of the problem of nonmilitarization of outer space can result in major advances in the area of disarmament, primarily the area of nuclear weapons.

The political will and the objectives of the nations involved are of crucial importance in the complex group of various factors upon which the resolution of the problem of nonmilitarization of outer space depends. Because of this, it is completely obvious that the USA's attitude toward the problem of militarization of outer space should be considered in the overall context of the foreign policy course of the USA's current administration.

When the "strategic defense initiative" was proposed, the concept was presented exclusively as a defensive idea. Washington was unable to conceal the true nature of the new "undertaking," however. It is perfectly apparent that the "strategic defense initiative" is one of the most important components of the USA's aggressive strategy.

It is also certainly not accidental that the course toward the establishment of a "cosmic shield" is being accompanied by the advancement of projects for strengthening the nation's air defense. It is apparent that the establishment of a large-scale antimissile defense system and modernization of the air defense system are designed to make it possible to intercept all strategic carriers, from low-flying cruise missiles to ballistic missiles. At the same time, the USA is accelerating the build-up of its strategic offensive capability and simultaneously developing a number of new types of offensive weapons, including missiles, submarines and bombers. The Pentagon's strategy in this matter is fairly clear: the "space shield" and the air defense system can provide great scope for offensive operations.

This conclusion is convincingly confirmed by new information on the plans of U.S. military strategists made public in February of this year.

According to a report in the NEW YORK TIMES, along with developing an anti-missile defense system "designed to neutralize Soviet missiles," the Defense Department is also implementing a secret program within the Air Force to see that "American nuclear missiles never suffer the same fate." This refers to the so-called program "for modernizing the strategic missile systems," for which President Reagan's new draft budget calls for a drastic increase in allocations. These funds will be used for developing and testing the latest devices for penetrating "the Soviet defense system."

According to U.S. Air Force representatives, the bulk of these additional funds will be spent on the development of advanced "penetration facilities," which are designed to help American missiles reach their target. These include clouds of pieces of wire and light-reflecting aerosols capable of "throwing off" detection facilities, and devices which disorient the enemy by creating a large number of dummy targets, as well as "defense suppression systems" designed to detect and destroy radar facilities. Great importance is attached to the development and production of a new maneuverable warhead, with which an MX missile or the new and lighter missile called the Midgetman, can be armed.

The Pentagon's new plans are certainly not limited to the research stage, as they attempt to describe it in the USA. According to officials in the R. Reagan Administration themselves, certain "weapons of the future" are already being tested. The U.S. Administration has also taken a number of steps toward the practical implementation of the new programs and plans. A significant step was taken in this direction with the creation of the Air Force Space Command on 1 September 1982 and the Navy Space Command in October 1983.

The fact that it is not simply a matter of "scientific" and "laboratory" work is also borne out by recent statements by General G. Abrahamson, director of the Star Wars program. At the beginning of February he announced that work was successfully underway to develop a laser weapon and an electromagnetic gun. The first testing of the anti-missile weapon could be carried out as early as 1987, G. Abrahamson has stated--that is, 2 years ahead of schedule. During the testing, which will involve the reusable Shuttle spacecraft, it is planned to test the homing and target tracking equipment which will be used for destroying missiles with a laser weapon.

The development of anti-satellite weapons is considered to be an important direction. The ASAT system, which involves the launching of a homing missile from an F-15 fighter, has already undergone testing in the USA.

Everything listed above is only the beginning of large-scale programs for the development and deployment of the latest Star Wars weapons. The possible general particulars of these programs were described in a well-known article by three authors--former Assistant to the President for National Security Z. Brzezinski, prominent physicist R. Jastrow and M. Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming talks in Geneva--which was published in the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. Speaking as heralds of the Star Wars concept, they attempt to convince the reader of the financial, political and strategic feasibility of implementing this concept. According to the authors, the deployment of a large-scale anti-missile defense

system using the latest technology--laser weapons, for example--is possible by the end of the century, and the creation of a "double-tiered" defense using modern weapons is possible far earlier than that.

An idea of the scope of the work being performed in the USA to implement the Star Wars program can be gained from an analysis of budget allocations requested by the Administration for next year.

Accelerated growth of outlays for the development of new weapons systems is a characteristic feature of the allocations. For example, the President is requesting approximately three times more than the present amount for the development of so-called "direct energy weapons," mainly powerful lasers. Allocations for "kinetic energy weapons," which include high-speed missiles, are being more than tripled. In short, programs "of a research nature" are actually taking on realistic features and being materialized in the development of new means of conducting combat operations based on the nuclear missile first-strike strategy and on attempts to undermine the present military parity between the USSR and the USA.

An analysis of the practical steps and plans of the Star Wars strategists within the overall context of the USA's foreign and military policy convincingly shows that they hope to build a road to military supremacy through space. The development of large-scale anti-missile defense systems cannot be considered as anything other than a step toward preparations for perpetrating nuclear aggression with impunity. Such reckoning is based on illusions. As in the past, the Soviet Union will not permit the military parity to be disturbed to the detriment of its own security. Implementation of the Star Wars plans, however, will inevitably lead to a new spiral of the arms race, one fraught with catastrophe.

Today, when the Geneva talks are about to begin, it is especially important to give serious and honest consideration to the present situation. There is an alternative to the arms race and the intensification of confrontation. It lies in the negotiations channel, in the achievement of agreements based on equality and identical security for the parties. In his speech to the electors, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has appealed to the U.S. leaders to approach the forthcoming talks seriously and honestly, to renounce their senseless expectations of military superiority over the Soviet Union, of conducting talks with us "from a position of strength." This is not what peoples expect from Geneva. They want lasting peace and a peaceful, happy life.

11499

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INTERNATIONAL

USSR: NATO MAY EVERE DECISION ON EUROMISSILES DEPLORED

PM290829 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 May 85 First Edition p 5

[A. Mozgovoy "Commentary": "NATO: Against the Current"]

[Text] This week a series of sessions of NATO's leading military organs has been held in the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters in Evere. Questions of building up militarist preparations are on the agenda.

First and foremost, the intention to continue to deploy U.S. medium-range Pershing-2 and Tomahawk cruise missiles in West Europe was confirmed. That is, in response to the peace initiative of the USSR, which made a goodwill gesture by announcing a moratorium until November this year on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and by suspending the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe, the Natoites have in effect embarked on the path of further aggravating the military situation on the continent. It is true that by no means all the participants in the "Atlantic Week" applauded the decision. The representatives of Greece, Denmark, and Spain voted against it.

Just when the North Atlanticists--under Pentagon pressure--were voting for the deployment of new U.S. missiles, it became known that the United States is planning to secretly stockpile another 150 Pershing-2 missiles in the FRG, in addition to the 108 missiles of this type. This is clear from a secret U.S. army document, which fell into the hands of the West German magazine STERN. In other words, the United States is not only continuing to deploy medium-range means in West Europe, but is also preparing to substantially exceed the previously projected number.

In accordance with directives approved in Evere, the NATO states' armed forces will considerably expand the arsenals of "conventional" weapons in the next few years. The improvement of chemical weapons will be further developed.

The question of implementing the "star wars" program was not officially raised at the conferences in the bloc's headquarters. But during behind-the-scenes bilateral meetings with colleagues, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger successfully worked on the junior partners, persuading them to

support the Reagan "Strategic Defense Initiative." As is known, most of the U.S. West European allies are not hurrying to get involved in the trans-Atlantic adventure. On the admission of Wolfgang Altenburg, general inspector of the West German Bundeswehr, "the Strategic Defense Initiative raises more questions than it answers." Such "vacillations" do not suit Washington. That is why the Pentagon boss made another attack on the allies, promising illusory carrots and brandishing the real stick of sanctions.

The "Atlantic Week" in Evere showed once again that the Natoites led by the United States have no wish to abandon the policy of fueling tension and war hysteria in Europe. This course contradicts the aspiration of the continent's peoples for detente, peace, and good-neighborliness.

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INTERNATIONAL

USSR: WORLD WAR II LESSONS RELEVANT TO SUCCESS OF TALKS

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 19, May 85 pp 11-15

[Article by Prof Lev Tolkunov, D.Sc. (Hist.)]

[Text] One of Geneva's numerous cafes attracts visitors with a display of pencil cartoons of delegates to the League of Nations, which was based in the city between the wars. It includes a portrait of the Soviet representative. A visit to this popular cafe brings back memories of one of the tensest and most dramatic stretches in 20th-century history that was the prelude to World War II.

Opportunities Missed

The Soviet Union entered the League of Nations when the sinister shadow of German fascism fell over Europe. Once again peace on the continent was threatened. Any delay would have been unpardonable. It was necessary to act. And so, at the League of Nations the Soviet Union launched a vigorous campaign for collective security. It advocated the creation of a security system in Europe that would ensure mutual aid, and a collective rebuff to any aggressor. It was a question of introducing democratic norms into the practice of international relations and of assuring their observance in order to jointly curb the fascist thugs.

We made our appeal to states most of which entertained no friendly feelings, to put it mildly, towards the world's first socialist country. And yet it was to them that the Soviet Union appealed, calling them to unite against the mounting fascist threat. In so doing, it was guided by the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence. For it was convinced that the differences in the social systems and ideologies need not hinder joint efforts to preserve the supreme value--peace. Also, the Soviet Union was aware that the anti-communist camp was not monolithic. In Germany, the most rabid and bellicose forces of that camp had brought to power nazism, a reactionary and aggressive ideology that was transmitted into concrete political conceptions of world domination, enslavement and extermination of entire nations. Hitler was preparing not only to gain "living space" in the East, but also to defeat the Western countries. Objectively, therefore, there existed the real prerequisites for a collective rebuff to the common enemy--fascism. And if the opportunities were not seized it was not through the fault of the Soviet Union.

The reactionary circles in Britain, France and the United States tried to come to terms with Hitler at our expense, and to direct German aggression against the USSR. The plan was simple: to use the Wehrmacht divisions to crush socialism and, in the process, to bleed the German rival white. Before long the Western policy of "appeasing" the aggressor was seen to be shortsighted and untenable. The first victims of his brigandage were capitalist countries. "Germany will settle accounts with its eternal enemy, France, once and for all," declared Hitler. "That country will be erased from the map of Europe. England is an old and feeble country ... when France is defeated, Germany will easily establish its dominance over England and will then have the wealth and possessions of England all over the world at its disposal." France, indeed, was soon overrun by the Wehrmacht's tanks. It was now England's turn. The preparation of Operation Seelowe (the invasion of Britain) went ahead at full speed. The apparatus for the occupation and repression of that country was set up. It envisaged mass arrests and executions. Some of those to be killed were prominent political leaders. The punitive functions were to be performed by the SS Totenkopf division.

The Hitlerites established a "new order"—a regime of arbitrary violence and terror—in the countries they seized. More than 20 states were ravaged by nazi occupation, which destroyed the fruits of centuries of human effort and caused the death of millions of people. Of the 18 million Europeans put into nazi concentration camps, more than 11 million died. The nazis were particularly ruthless towards the Soviet people. Under the Ost Plan, at least 30 to 40 million Soviet citizens were to be exterminated, huge numbers of people were to be forcibly resettled in wild areas of Siberia, and those who remained in the occupied areas were to be made slaves.

Hitler's plans of aggression were not restricted to Europe. He intended to seize large parts of Africa and the Middle East. He planned to gain a foothold on the American continent, and, subsequently, in alliance with the Japanese militarists, to conquer the United States.

From Yalta to San Francisco

The Soviet Union proved to be the only country capable of saving the world from the brown plague and willing to do so. It made the decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitler Germany and militarist Japan. What the USSR advocated in the mid-1930's--alliance of anti-fascist forces and unity of states with different social systems for the sake of saving world civilization--did not become a reality until the early 1940's. Alas, the delay had proved fatal and war was already raging throughout the world.

During the war the difference in their social systems did not prevent the United States, Britain, and the USSR from uniting in an anti-fascist coalition to act against the common enemy. Such differences are never an obstacle if there is good will on both sides. They are not an obstacle in the way of honest cooperation, because the principles of peaceful coexistence between states do not affect the socioeconomic foundations of nations.

The Soviet Union acted as a faithful and reliable ally. It bore the brunt of the struggle against the fascist monster. Loyal to its allied duty, the USSR entered the war against militarist Japan. The Allies estimated that the invasion of the Japanese islands would cost them one million dead, and that the war in the Far East could last until 1947. But the Soviet troops defeated the more than million-strong Kwantung Army, the main striking force of Japanese militarism, within days, and on 2 September 1945, Japan capitulated.

The effectiveness of the Soviet Union's military efforts was matched by its contribution to creating a model of peaceful cooperation between opposite social systems and to the postwar peace settlement. This was highlighted at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

The Yalta Conference adopted historic decisions concerning the victorious conclusion of the war and the postwar settlement. It demonstrated that it was quite possible for states with different social systems to cooperate militarily and politically and to achieve mutually acceptable agreements. Its participants considered convening a conference of United Nations in San Francisco to create an international organization "for the maintenance of international peace and security." They agreed on the voting procedure in the Security Council, including the right of veto for the permanent council members. In spite of all the difficulties, the United Nations had for four decades been playing its role as an important instrument of peaceful cooperation between states with different systems.

One of the most notable resolutions made in Yalta was the document "Unity for Peace as for War," which in effect proclaimed peaceful coexistence as the basis of future international relations. The Allies reaffirmed their common determination to preserve and strengthen in the forthcoming peaceful period the unity of purpose and action that had made victory in the war possible. "We believe," they declared, "that this is a sacred obligation which our governments owe to our peoples and to all the peoples of the world. Only with the continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries and among all the peace-loving nations can the highest aspiration of humanity be realized--a secure and lasting peace."

Relations between the Allies were not, of course, unclouded. Serious differences did exist. Even so, the next conference--in Potsdam--continued and developed the Yalta line. The result was a full-scale programme for a post-war democratic settlement in Europe.

The Yalta and Potsdam agreements provided a good basis for a durable peace. The decisions they adopted accorded with the aspirations of the anti-Hitler coalition and with the principles of peaceful coexistence. They marked the triumph of democratic principles in the approach to the German problem, and set an example of international commitments taken in the interests of all peace-loving peoples. They were democratic and constructive and represented a reliable basis for continued peacetime cooperation among the Allies in the interests of settling postwar problems. In content they were projected into the future.

What the United States Was Up To

It seemed that state leaders had drawn certain conclusions from the experience of World War II that showed the need to prevent the emergence of situations that could lead to new clashes, and to maintain stable peace by common efforts. Before long, however, the U.S. ruling circles, relying on their nuclear monopoly, tried to dictate their will to other countries, particularly the Soviet Union.

An attentive study of American and other Western publications connected with the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the summer of 1945 suggests that few people considered it to be militarily necessary. Its aim was to scare the Soviet Union with the new mass destruction weapon. American journalist Robert Donovan records in his memoirs that, after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, U.S. President Truman exulted, calling it the greatest thing in history and claiming that the investment of \$2 billion had paid off since the world balance had changed radically.

The United States had greatly strengthened its economy during the war. Protected, as it were, from the woes of the rest of the world by two oceans, it felt secure and therefore capable of striking at any state. In this context, various doctrines were born in Washington that were in fact aimed at starting a third world war. Plans for nuclear strikes at the Soviet Union in the second half of the 1940's and 1950's have come to light. However, the temporary monopoly of atomic weapons and the policy of diktat it supported proved ineffective. This was a period that saw the final shaping of the socialist world system, the collapse of imperialism's colonial system and the emergence of dozens of independent states on its ruins.

The 1950's and 1960's were the period of the cold war. American imperialism unleashed an arms race, and was stoking up international tension and kindling conflicts and local wars in various parts of the world. The NATO military bloc was set up and the United States started using it as an instrument of its policy in Europe. The socialist countries had to counter that by forming, in May 1955, the Warsaw Treaty Organization. This started the confrontation in Europe of two major military groupings.

Brinkmanship became, to all intents and purposes, the official policy of the United States.

Aware that the aggressive imperialist circles were clearly intent on unleashing a nuclear conflict, the Soviet Union pursued a dual policy. First, it came up with major initiatives to curb the arms race as a basis for a new climate in international relations. At the same time, with the experience of World War II behind it, it did everything it could to strengthen its defences and to protect its allies. By the mid-1970's, the USSR and the United States had achieved a military-strategic parity, a balance of the main components of the nuclear-missile armouries. The aggressive circles in the United States were no longer confident that they could win a war.

The United States pursued a policy of open confrontation with the USSR and, simultaneously, attempted to fragment the socialist community and change the world balance of forces in its own favour.

It sought complete control of the policy of its allies, up to and including open diktat. The myth of a "Soviet military threat" was used as a lever, the underlying aim being to put the economic and military resources of all the Western countries at the service of American imperialism and to launch a global attack on the positions of the socialist world.

In relations with the developing countries, the United States opted for pressure tactics, interference in their affairs by the use or threat of armed force, and open support for reactionary regimes. The ultimate aim of that policy was to isolate the developing countries from the Soviet Union, deprive them of socialist support and create American bridgeheads in the former colonies.

Negotiations the Only Right Way

By the early 1970's the U.S. policy began to misfire badly. It was in effect failing on a global scale. This prompted the U.S. Administration to make some adjustments in its foreign policy, most notably by engaging in a dialogue with the Soviet Union and signing a series of agreements that would reduce the level of tension and pave the way towards a gradual normalization of relations.

In 1972-1974, the Republican Administration signed a number of fundamental agreements with the Soviet Union. These included, first and foremost, the Basic Principles of Relations Between the Two Countries, which states that they "will proceed from the common determination that in the nuclear age there is no alternative to conducting their mutual relations on the basis of peaceful co-existence. Differences in ideology and in the social systems of the USSR and the United States are not obstacles to the bilateral development of normal relations based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage."

The document noted that the United States and the Soviet Union would always practice restraint in their mutual relations, would conduct negotiations and settle differences by peaceful means. Exchanges of opinions and negotiations on unsettled questions, it said, would be pursued in the spirit of a mutual regard for each other's positions and mutual benefit. The documents stressed that attempts to gain unilateral advantages, directly or indirectly, at the expense of the other side were incompatible with these goals. Recognition of the security interests of the two sides based on the principle of equality, and the renunciation of the use or threat of force, were essential prerequisites for the maintenance and strengthening of peaceful relations between them. The Basic Principles created the international legal prerequisites needed for the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in all areas of mutual interest to be built on a solid long-term basis, without any detriment to either side.

The same period saw the signing of a Soviet-American ABM systems limitation agreement and an agreement on the prevention of nuclear war.

The Soviet leadership stressed that the results of the talks were another proof that disputed international issues in the present conditions could not be solved from positions of strength, but could and had to be settled through negotiation, with observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the two sides, mutual respect of interests, universal acceptance of the principles of coexistence in relations between states, whether large or small, and whatever their social systems.

Soviet-American relations at that time began to develop normally. They contributed to a general improvement in the international situation, and to the process of detente, which was initiated in Europe by the signing of the Moscow Treaty between the USSR and West Germany in 1970.

The situation changed dramatically in the latter half of the 1970's and, especially in the 1980's, when the Reagan Administration took office. Again emphasis was placed on military superiority, again the language of threats was used, a psychological war was launched and a crusade declared against socialism.

Aware of the consequences of a policy of confrontation, the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament) appealed to the parliaments and peoples of the world on 23 June 1981, the 40th anniversary of Hitler's attack on the USSR.

"The Supreme Soviet of the USSR," the appeal read, "solemnly declares: the Soviet Union does not threaten anyone, does not seek confrontation with any state in the West or the East. The Soviet Union has not pressed and is not pressing for military superiority. It has not been, and will not be, the initiator of new rounds of the arms race. There is no type of weapons it would not agree to limit, to ban on a mutual basis, by agreement with other states."

Securing peace has been and remains the supreme goal of the Soviet state's foreign policy. The Supreme Soviet was referring to the Peace Programme for the 1980's, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Envisaging steps to cut both nuclear-missile and conventional weapons and containing proposals on how to settle existing conflicts and crises and prevent new ones, the programme was permeated with a desire to deepen detente and promote peaceful cooperation among countries on all continents. It reflected the Soviet Union's readiness to negotiate on all outstanding issues of peace and security and to treat with due attention any constructive ideas of other states.

In this nuclear age, stressed the Supreme Soviet, dialogue and negotiations are equally necessary for all, just as peace, security and confidence in the future are necessary for all. Negotiations are the only sensible method of settling disputed problems, no matter how acute and complicated these problems may be. Not a single opportunity should be missed. Time is pressing.

Time indeed is pressing. With every day lost for negotiation, the risk of a nuclear conflict is increasing. The solution of outstanding problems facing individual nations and the whole mankind is being delayed. Those who, by their actions, encourage the arms race and the stockpiling of weapons of mass

destruction in the world, advocate the use of force in solving disputes between states, or simply shut their eyes to the dangers in store for the world today are actually pushing mankind towards the brink of the abyss.

Our country is consistently and steadfastly working to avert the threat of war. In the greatly aggravated international situation the Soviet Union is sticking to its belief that there are no weapons that could not be outlawed on a reciprocal basis. Equally, it believes that, in general, there are no international problems that cannot be resolved through honest negotiations. But if these principles are to be realized, it is high time Washington stopped inventing ever new variants of unleashing nuclear war in the hope of winning it. We object strongly to the spread of ideological contradictions into the sphere of international relations.

Our party has repeatedly stressed that there is no fatal inevitability of a nuclear world war, in this age of nuclear weapons and superaccurate missiles people need peace more than ever before. Our planet has become too vulnerable, and every person, let alone every political leader, must take account of this.

Peace is our ideal. The road to that ideal is arduous. It involves, first and foremost, the need to put Soviet-American relations on an even keel. In his recent talks with the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union did not believe that the present Soviet-U.S. tensions were caused by some fateful clash of the national interests of the two countries. On the contrary, our peoples stand to gain much from a development of broad and fruitful cooperation. This apart from the fact that they share the dominant common interest of ensuring the security and preserving the lives of our peoples. The differences between the social systems and ideologies of our countries are not grounds for curtailing relations, let alone for the fomenting of hostility.

What is really needed to improve relations between the USSR and the United States, stressed Mikhail Gorbachev, is political will. The Soviet Union has such will. If the same will is displayed by the American side, many concrete issues now dividing our countries can gradually be moved towards solution.

It is extremely dangerous to delay, let alone impede, the solution of these issues. Ungovernable processes may be set in motion unless the arms race is curbed now. To be sure, serious moves towards better international relations would contribute to a curbing of the arms race and would, in turn, create the conditions needed for a return to detente.

Today, when mankind is threatened with self-destruction, state leaders must exhibit the greatest sense of responsibility--a historical responsibility for the destinies, not only of the present, but also of future generations.

Security for All

The Soviet Union has drafted large-scale and far-reaching proposals and initiatives aimed at preventing the nuclear destruction of mankind. It has unilaterally committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the Warsaw Treaty countries have proposed concluding an agreement with NATO on the mutual

renunciation of the first use of nuclear and conventional weapons. The Soviet Union welcomed and fully backed the appeal of the leaders of six states from different continents to freeze nuclear armament. It has proposed that the nuclear powers should be guided in their relations with each other by certain agreed norms of behaviour in the interests of preventing a nuclear war. The April 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee declared: "We favour even, correct--if you like, civilized--relations between states, based on genuine respect for the norms of international law." The Soviet Union is not going to try to keep up with the United States on every new weapons system and to copy it. But that does not mean that we will not find an effective answer to Washington. We are ready for any turn of events. And Washington knows that perfectly well. No aggressive actions will take us by surprise.

Under the cover of talk about U.S. readiness to actively work for peace Washington is preparing for a nuclear attack. The whole arsenal of strategic weapons is being improved, which, the Pentagon hopes, will upset the military equilibrium and give the United States the edge. Geared to this same goal is the "star wars" programme, which is in effect aimed at enabling the United States to deliver nuclear strikes with impunity whenever and wherever it wishes. Only naive people could believe that the United States is engaged in some innocuous scientific research which consumes tens of billions of dollars.

In these conditions the new talks in Geneva have an exceedingly important role to play. Their aim, as proclaimed in the Soviet-American statement, is to work out effective agreements to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space and end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear weapons and strengthen strategic stability. Eventually, the two sides believe, the negotiations, like all arms control efforts, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere.

The solution of all these important issues depends on whether the two sides adhere to the agreement on the subject and aims of the talks in all respects. The key to the solving of the extremely complex problems is good will, readiness for sensible compromise, and strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

In his recent interview with the editor of PRAVDA, Mikhail Gorbachev proposed that the USSR and the United States should introduce, for the entire period of the talks, a moratorium on the development (including research), testing and deployment of space strike weapons and freeze their strategic offensive arms. He declared that the Soviet Union had introduced a moratorium, effective till November, on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and was suspending other countermeasures in Europe.

Peaceful coexistence is the only alternative to nuclear war. If states with different social systems were able to unite against those who, during the war, with the help of tanks, bombers and SS thugs tried to impose a "new world order" by exterminating entire nations, can the same states not act jointly against the threat of mankind's death in a nuclear holocaust? Our planet is too small and too fragile to withstand such an upheaval. "Mankind today possesses a huge

potential for peace, and has the comprehensive experience and sufficient historical and social awareness to understand where the policy of aggression could lead," declare the April 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

Peace is indivisible, and security in the nuclear age cannot be based on force or the threat of force. It can only be security for all. That is why the broad masses in all countries--capitalist and socialist alike--oppose the arms race. The peoples of developing countries, too, are against the arms race. Past experience has shown that detente is necessary and beneficial to all nations. This experience, like the experience of wartime cooperation, testifies to the inexhaustible potential for peaceful coexistence. The two opposite systems can compete in the economic, scientific and technical fields. That is a realistic and useful thing. Such competition should force into the background and eventually eliminate the mad race in the creation and stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction.

The forces of mankind are inexhaustible. And so is mankind's reason. Given the collective will for peace, a reliable barrier can be erected in the way of the nuclear threat. And then people will breathe freely, and mothers will be confident of their children's future. But there is no time to lose.

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INTERNATIONAL

USSR JOURNAL ANSWERS UK READER ON 'OVERDRAMATIZING' SPACE ISSUE

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 19, May 85 p 31

[Text] I believe the Soviet Union is over-dramatizing the militarization of outer space issue, and Mr Reagan's strategic defence initiative in particular. The latter is a defence plan and, as American experts say, will not be feasible before next century. Why, then, scare people now!

Gerard Hammerwell
London, Britain

World news analyst Vladimir Kazakov replies: I ought to say, Mr Hammerwell, that the militarization of outer space is an immediate and not a remote threat. Here are some facts that disprove what the American experts say. The Pentagon's constantly growing expenditure on space programmes has long exceeded NASA's expenditure on peaceful space exploration. Practical steps are being taken to use present-day technology to manufacture "star wars" weapons. Anti-satellite weapons (ASATs) are being tested, with F-15 fighters as missile carriers. On 10 June 1984, a Minute-man warhead was intercepted 160 kilometres above the Pacific. A joint space command of the U.S. armed forces has been set up, and combat units of astronauts are being formed. All these, Mr Hammerwell, are realities of today.

Two years ago, on 23 March 1983, President Reagan delivered a speech which was dubbed the "star wars" programme. Officially called the "strategic defence initiative," it envisages the creation of entirely new--laser, beam, kinetic or nuclear--weapons to strike at targets from outer space. The aim is to build a large-scale anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system and thus upset strategic military parity and gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union. The estimated minimal cost of the system will be \$1 trillion.

How long will it take to develop these latest systems of annihilation? The appearance of laser, beam and other "exotic" "star wars" weapons is not far distant. In an interview with AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, General Abrahamson, who is in charge of implementing the "strategic defence initiative," said that the first tests of the anti-missile technology in near space would be conducted in 1987. That is, in just two years. You might

remember, Mr Hammerwell, that the Manhattan project (atom bomb) was initially a research project too. But the best brains and huge sums made it possible to complete that project in a mere decade. The nuclear weapons produced in the 1940's could today wipe out life on earth. So can we disregard modern projects? Even if space weapons are devised only next century, that is not too far off.

Is a comparison of nuclear weapons and "star wars" weapons justified? The tragedy of Hiroshima showed what destruction can be wrought by nuclear weapons. But "star wars" weapons too are not designed to avert such tragedies. We call space arms a component of aggression. Here are a few points to prove that.

First, the danger is that the very concept of a space "shield," combined with the constantly growing strategic nuclear potential and the military-political doctrine of first strike, is becoming an integral part of the strategy of aggression. Washington could deliver a first strike only if it is confident that a retaliatory blow would not prove fatal to the United States. The purpose of the ABM system is, therefore, to allow the aggressor to act with impunity. Seen together, Washington's reluctance to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and its plans to build an ABM "shield" are then quite revealing.

Second, a space-based system capable of detecting and knocking out missiles within a few minutes of their launching could also strike at national means of warning of a nuclear attack. Their annihilation, as U.S. military experts also admit, would be a preparation for a first strike and would actually be tantamount to a nuclear attack.

Third, and last, there is no guarantee that an offensive system, intended to destroy strategic targets on earth, would not secretly be placed in orbit under the guise of ABM stations. Washington has always striven to ring the Soviet Union with nuclear-armed bases. Will not space become an arena for deploying new strategic weapons? Nuclear-tipped Pershing 2 are being sited in Western Europe in order to cut their flight time to the USSR. However, outer space offers an aggressor a more advantageous position for attack. Space weapons could be placed in orbit right over the territory of any state, and the time from an attack go-ahead to the destruction of a target could be very short indeed.

The plans to create "star wars" weapons are highly dangerous because they imperil a number of Soviet-American treaties, above all the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. The wrecking of these treaties would throw the world back to the worst times of the cold war, to an unprecedented arms race in every sphere. The arms race would assume unpredictable proportions and might get right out of control. The militarization of space would greatly increase the likelihood of a nuclear holocaust.

No, Mr Hammerwell, we are not over-dramatizing the situation by saying that the "strategic defence initiative" is the most dangerous and militaristic of Washington's programmes. The alarm must be sounded now, while the militarization of space can still be prevented. That is why all right-minded people are closely following the current, Soviet-sponsored talks in Geneva, at which the questions of space and nuclear arms are to be examined and decided in their interrelationship. I hope you will now agree that it is quite justified to raise these questions in such a connection.

INTERNATIONAL

PRAVDA VIEWS WEST EUROPEAN UNION'S FAILURE TO ENDORSE SDI

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 p 5

[Commentary by Yuriy Kharlanov: "Cosmic 'Trap'"]

[Text] Meetings were held during the course of 2 days in Bonn by the council of the West European Union, which includes France, England, the FRG, Italy and the Benelux countries. The meeting attracted the attention of the world press primarily because the foreign and defense ministers who participated in it were seeking to work out a common position in regard to Washington's "Star Wars" program and the possible participation in it of countries allied with the United States in military blocs. The attempt was not successful and, as was reported, the ministers will return to this question at the October meeting of the WEU council

However, the problem of a coordinated response to the proposal of the American administration to join in the research work in the scope of the plan for the militarization of space has considerable significance for U.S. allies. It is known that Washington is insisting that each country examine this question individually and implement such cooperation on a bilateral basis. Prior to the meetings of the WEU council, the State Department even sent a special message to the countries of the "seven," in which it was "not recommended" that the "Star Wars" problem be reviewed in Bonn.

The reasons for this are clear. The United States prefers to cultivate its allies on an "individual basis," for it is far from certain that the unanimous response of the countries to whom the invitation was sent will be positive. Australia and Norway, for example, have already rejected it. It is apparent that on the Potomac they therefore believe that capturing and tying their allies to an adventuristic undertaking will be easier individually than jointly.

Meanwhile, so as not to waste time, the American authorities, acting through the head of the government, have already started to organize contacts with leading military-industrial firms of Western Europe and Japan. According to press reports, more than 70 companies have now received specific proposals from the United States in this connection.

The prospects of being drawn into Washington's military space program are by no means enticing for all of its partners. France, for example, has presented

the EUREKA program to the WEU meeting, a program that foresees joint research efforts by West European countries in the area of the latest technology, including space research. And although Paris hinted that to some degree there may be a correlation between EUREKA and the American plan, the very fact of the presentation of such a program indicates the doubts of the U.S. allies that are evoked by the transatlantic space "trap" that is facing them.

In regard to the broad public of the West, its demand is that in no case should it be drawn into this "trap" or take part in the American plans for the militarization of space either individually or collectively.

9746

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INTERNATIONAL

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS GENE LAROCQUE ON SDI

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by A. Tolkunov: "The Concerns of Gene Larocque"]

[Text] Washington, April 1985--On 17 April 1985, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium received the address of G.R. Larocque and U.G. Carroll, managers of the American organization "Center for Defense Information." It includes an appeal to declare a moratorium on all testing of nuclear weapons beginning 6 August 1985--the 40th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima. The Soviet Union agreed on the date for the start of the moratorium and called for the immediate resumption of negotiations on the complete prohibition of the testing of nuclear weapons. Below we publish a report from the Center for Defense Information.

Someone else perhaps, but it is difficult to suspect this gray-haired person with his open and engaging gaze of intending to undermine the national security of the United States or of not being patriotic. In December 1941 at Pearl Harbor, he did not leave his battle position under a hail of bombs. And he later took part in 13 important naval battles in the Pacific theater of military operations. After that, he was head of military colleges and occupied a respectable position at the Pentagon. All together, my interlocutor, retired Rear Admiral Gene Larocque, has 32 years of active service in the naval forces.

Larocque is now head of the Center for Defense Information, which is involved in the study and critical analysis of Pentagon programs, especially nuclear programs. And what is remarkable is that former military grades are working on this, people who served many years at the Pentagon. Who could know the subject of the research better than they! Thus, Larocque's deputy, Maj Gen K. Johnson, retired, fought in Korea and in Vietnam. In presenting the tall black-haired Cpt G. Bush, who in the past commanded a nuclear submarine, the center manager says:

"As you see, what we have here is almost a Pentagon or, more accurately, an anti-Pentagon branch. We expose the militaristic preparations of the Republican administration, its striving to attain military superiority, and various falsifications in regard to a nuclear 'lagging behind' the Russians. In this connection, we in no way are in favor of a weakening of our military power or

of some kind of unilateral disarmament. We are coming out against the predominance of the military-industrial complex--about which D. Eisenhower warned--and the negative influence of this complex on our political, economic and public life, and against the corruption among Pentagon contractors, who annually rob the taxpayers of tens of billions of dollars."

The indignation of the rear admiral is evoked by the politicians and strategists who make claims to the effect that one can not only survive but even win a nuclear war and that one can hide from it behind the notorious antinuclear cosmic umbrella.

"As a military person, I believe in planning various operations. To plan to survive a nuclear war, however, is the same as expecting a sweet life in hell."

In Washington, they are now noisily propagandizing the "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI] of the president of the United States as a superhuman undertaking that is called upon to save not only Americans but all of humanity from the nuclear threat.

But somehow the gray-haired rear admiral, who has seen so much in his life, does not believe in it:

"This is a pure bluff that was needed to achieve the potential of delivering the first disarming nuclear strike," he considers. "In the first place, scientists have proven that it is impossible to create an absolute defense against a nuclear strike. With the accumulated nuclear stockpiles of both sides, even the use of a small part of them will lead to 'nuclear winter'. In the second place, the creation of such a 'defense' will lead immediately to the search for ways to break through it, including a sharp increase in offensive weapons and the development of new types of these weapons. And this next spiral in the arms race is not subject to any control. Thirdly, the 'anti-ballistic umbrella' of the White House will contradict existing agreements, especially the antiballistic agreement, and it will undermine the mutual trust of the sides as well as the chances of working out constructive agreements at the Geneva talks. That is why representatives of various countries have come out unanimously at the United Nations against the arms race in space and have supported Soviet initiatives in this area."

Here it should be said that people in various countries, including the United States, intuitively sense the dangerous nature of the SDI. That is why its authors sought to suggest to the public that it involves some harmless scientific research and investigations that, in the final analysis, promise technological advantages for the country. They also maintain that the creation of space weapons can lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. The work of the information center headed by Rear Admiral Larocque is dedicated to exposing such false arguments and justifications.

This work is acquiring particularly great importance now, when the Soviet Union is making an active effort toward improving Soviet-American relations, toward reducing arms, and toward disarmament, clear evidence of which is the moratorium announced by the Soviet side on the deployment of its own medium-range missiles and its stopping the implementation of other countermeasures in

Europe related to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries.

The work being carried out by the Washington center headed by Larocque is financed by the Peace Fund, an American public organization. These resources come from the modest donations of Americans alarmed by the growing nuclear threat. Larocque and his colleagues and adherents are opposed not only by the official propaganda machine but also by many former Pentagon colleagues of Larocque living from the generosity of the weapons concerns. The military contractors spare no money on their "research" activity. The task of such "research" is to deceive the people, promising them a sweet life in a nuclear hell.

"During World War II, we fought against a common enemy, against the fascist threat hanging over the world. At that time, I met Soviet sailors. They were true and reliable allies. But immediately after the end of the war, they began to teach us to hate them. If we, having achieved mutual understanding, want to eliminate the nuclear threat together, then it is essential for us to thaw out this 'cold-war' ice," says Larocque with conviction.

9746

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INTERNATIONAL

TIKHOVINSKIY ON WW II LESSONS FOR PRESENT-DAY EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Academician S. Tikhovinskiy: "The Lessons of History Are Instructive"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" says: "It is necessary to struggle against war before it has begun." The grim experience of the Thirties fully confirms this truth.

The true reasons for the Second World War are rooted in that sphere of social development which bourgeois historiography often "loses sight of" -- the economic, social and class area. The social and economic nature of imperialism, which gave birth to fascism, begot the war. The inequalities in the economic and political development of the imperialist powers led to the formation of hostile groups of capitalist countries: Germany, Italy and Japan opposed the United States, England and France. The trend toward consolidating all imperialist powers, regardless of the contradictions between them, in order to destroy the first socialist state in the world -- the Soviet Union -- was functioning actively. Both trends led to the war, but its nature depended on which trend became the dominant one.

An unbreakable bond existed between imperialism, fascism and the war. Fascism was cultivated, placed in power and armed by German and international monopolistic capital which used it to suppress the worker and communist movement, prevent the social revolution, strengthen the exploitation of the workers, and struggle for the re-division of capital investment and market spheres and for the seizure of raw material sources and manpower.

The ease with which fascism established its hegemonistic claims in Europe by trampling on the norms of international law, sweeping aside the articles of the Versailles Treaty and not stopping at the Austrian Anschluss and the seizure of Czechoslovakia by blackmail, subversive activity and political assassinations, is explained by the connivance of the ruling circles of England, France and the United States at the time, who saw in Hitler's Germany a weapon for the struggle against the country of the Soviets.

Socialism, of which the Soviet state was the embodiment, had placed itself at the head of the peaceloving and progressive forces on the planet and had come out in defense of the sovereignty and security of all countries regardless of their social system. With the appearance of flashpoints of military danger, the Communist Party and Soviet state consistently worked on an anti-war foreign policy. In December 1933, the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee adopted a resolution on expanding the struggle to create an effective system of collective security in Europe. The leading bodies of the international communist and worker movement also pointed out the qualitative leap in the growth of the military threat. The 13th Plenum of the Comintern ispolkom (1938) pointed out that "the international situation is on the eve of a new world war."

The USSR policy in international affairs integrally followed the Soviet plan for collective security. The proposal during the Geneva disarmament conference to adopt a declaration defining aggression and the signing of non-aggression pacts with the Baltic states, Poland and France were practical expressions of this policy at the beginning of the Thirties. After the USSR joined the League of Nations, the Soviet leadership proposed a comprehensive program for insuring international security there.

At the same time, while preparing for skirmishes to redivide the world and for a war against the USSR, the fascist and militarist states strengthened their military-political alliances -- the "Berlin-Rome axis" and the "anti-Comintern pact" between Germany and Japan. When Italy joined this pact in 1937, a fascist bloc was formed which united the most aggressive forces of imperialism. Its participants waged war in Spain, China and Ethiopia.

Only collective efforts could inflict a diplomatic defeat on the fascist bloc. However, the ruling circles of Great Britain, who were on the path of collusion with Hitler in order to channel German aggression to the east, wrecked the negotiations on concluding a regional agreement for mutual defense against aggression by the "Third Reich". The calculations of the authors of the shameful Munich agreement -- having shoved Berlin against Moscow to destroy the Soviet Union and obtain an opportunity for dictating their will to a considerably weakened Germany -- was a failure. Even the ardent enemy of socialism and the Soviet authorities, W. Churchill, later admitted the perniciousness of the British cabinet's policy.

Nevertheless the fact itself of the long negotiations about collective security problems and the stubborn efforts of the USSR in this direction provided certain results -- Soviet-French and Soviet-Czechoslovakian mutual assistance agreements were concluded in 1935. Although the establishment of an effective collective security system was wrecked, the USSR managed to prevent the establishment of a united anti-Soviet front by the imperialist powers.

The USSR was not alone in the struggle for peace and the fight against fascism. It relied on the support of the forces of the progressive and peace-loving public. The most prominent figures in science, culture and art -- N. Gorkiy, H. Barbusse, A. Einstein, E. Hemingway, (P. Lanzheven), R. Rolland,

D. Bernal, E. Sinkler, and others -- actively participated in mobilizing and rallying the anti-war forces. The anti-war movement gained in scope.

The methods of diplomatic negotiations were combined in Soviet foreign policy with a firm rebuff to acts of naked aggression. The USSR helped the people of Spain, who were fighting against the combined forces of Spanish, German and Italian fascism, and supported the struggle of the Chinese people against the Japanese militarists. The nonaggression treaty between the USSR and the Chinese republic (1937) played an important role.

While following a policy of notorious "noninterference" in the Spanish events, the ruling circles of England, France and the United States took a position of direct connivance in, and even encouragement of, the Japanese aggression in the Far East. Washington disrupted the conclusion of a Pacific Ocean regional pact on nonaggression and no help to an aggressor, which had been proposed by Moscow.

In the fall of 1937, the Soviet Union participated in the Brussels conference that was devoted to the situation in China. Speaking at its opening, the Soviet member warned against complicity with the Japanese aggressor and declared that the conference should pursue the goal of not only restoring peace in the Far East but also that of establishing a just peace which would constrict aggression in the future in other parts of the world. The USSR demanded the application of sanctions against Japan in accordance with the League of Nations Charter. The position of the Western countries, however, prevented the adoption of concrete measures. At the time, the Soviet Union was the only country which provided wide-scale material and military help to the fighting Chinese. At the request of the Chinese party, the Soviet government sent volunteers-- military advisors and pilots -- to China.

Our country fulfilled its international duty with respect to the Mongolian people, having destroyed the Japanese invaders at the Khalkhin-Gol River in 1939. A year earlier, the aggressors had been rebuffed near Lake Khasan. These events complicated the implementation of Japan's anti-Soviet agreement with the European fascist states and permitted the Far East borders of our motherland to be made secure to a considerable degree.

Events in Europe developed in a strained manner during 1937-1939. The policy of the "appeasers" began to provide its own bitter fruits. Hitler's Austrian Anschluss followed Italy's seizure of Ethiopia. The USSR sharply condemned these pirate actions. The Soviet government warned that Germany's seizure of Austria would create danger for other states and would "threaten to grow into a new international conflict." It also pointed the responsibility of peace-loving states, especially the great powers, for the subsequent fate of all the world's peoples. The Soviet government expressed its readiness to participate in collective actions so as to halt the spread of fascist aggression. For this purpose, it stated its own concrete proposals. London and Paris rejected them and Washington did not even reply.

The USSR repeatedly affirmed its obligations to defend Czechoslovakia in the event of a Hitlerite aggression. On 20 September 1938, the Soviet government informed President Benes that the USSR was prepared as before to offer Czechoslovakia immediate and effective help even without the participation of France in the actions. However, having put pressure on Czechoslovakia, the "Munichites" forced it to reject Soviet help.

In ignoring the proposals of the USSR that were directed toward curbing aggressors by collective efforts, the governments of England and France struck a deal with Hitler and Mussolini, concluding in September 1938 the notorious Munich agreement that led to the elimination of Czechoslovakia as a sovereign state and opened the way for fascism to further cut up Europe. Even after this, however, the USSR continued to call upon the governments of England and France to oppose fascist aggression jointly. It was only after the negotiations in Moscow during August 1939 did not provide results because of the obstructionist position of the English and French delegations that the USSR -- based on the interest of its own security -- accepted Germany's proposal to conclude a mutual nonggression pact which it later traitorously violated.

In the end, the "appeasement" of the aggressor by the largest capitalist states led to the fascist powers actually seizing the entire continental portion of Western Europe. The Munich-type policy also failed in the Far East where Japan attacked the United States and occupied the colonial possessions of the Western European countries.

Anti-communism and anti-Sovietism prevented the ruling circles of the bourgeois states from evaluating the international situation in a sensible light and cooperating with the USSR in order to prevent the war by collective efforts. The importance of this lesson is also applicable to the present international situation.

Naturally, the world today is quite a bit different than in the Thirties. A great blessing for all humanity is the fact that there exists in the world a powerful commonwealth of socialist nations that consistently defends the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. The fraternal states have disrupted the plans of the imperialists. They are not allowing the United States and its allies to disrupt the military strategic parity in their favor.

A stubborn struggle against the forces of international reaction, which is trying to render the results of the Second World War null and void and to nurture the seeds of enmity and coercion in the consciousness of people, is taking place today. Using the false myth of a "Soviet threat", the ruling circles of the United States are continuing an unprecedented arms race and trying to transfer it to space. Countries' whose people do not wish to be subject to Washington's dictates and to play the role of its nuclear hostages, are being subjected to crude pressure.

Disregarding the lessons of the Second World War, certain leading figures in the West are clearly at variance with the realities of present-day international

life. Their "peace-loving" protestations do not coincide with their actions. The foreign policy of a number of Western states is more and more being defined not by the interests of preserving peace but by ideological disagreements with socialism.

The experience of the Second World War, which took the shape of an anti-Hitlerite coalition during it -- the experience of agreeing on what was the main and decisive thing -- teaches a great deal and remains topical today. During the years of the armed struggle against Hitler's aggression, the cooperation of the Western powers with the country of socialism was a fact. If this cooperation had been continued after the victorious conclusion of the war, the world would have been freed from a "cold war" and from the opposition of military groupings. The experience which was acquired more than four decades ago can stand the people in good stead today and help to unite forces against war and aggression.

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INTERNATIONAL

FRENCH JOURNALIST REPORTS AFGHANISTAN 'PEACEFUL' DURING VISIT

[Editorial Report] Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian for 20 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article from APN but attributed to a special correspondent for the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, Serge [Lerac]. During a 3 week stay, Lerac states that he visited Kabul and other cities and villages. "It is peaceful throughout the country," he writes but quotes Deputy Defense Minister Shafi Azim as saying that although they are defeating counterrevolutionary bands coming across the border it does not mean that there are no bands within the country. "As for the limited contingent of Soviet forces," Lerac continues, "They are helping the Afghans in guarding airports, factories and architectural monuments...Soviet soldiers are not seen on the streets." According to the correspondent, "the Soviet soldiers do not carry out attacks. Their presence is only to ensure support."

NORTH KOREAN CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian of 21 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 600-word interview by Sh. Zaynutdinov with Pak Su-nam, a deputy chief engineer of an aviation repair subunit and one of the leaders of a delegation from the North Korean Civil Aviation administration--Chosonminhang. His delegation was participating in the repair of an IL-62M at the Tashkent Order of Red Banner of Labor Aviation Repair Plant imeni 50-letiya Uzbek SSR. Pak told the interviewer about the history of civil aviation in North Korea, stating that the Soviet Union had provided them with their first planes, the Li-2 and the Il-14. Currently North Korea uses other Soviet planes on its international routes, including the An-24, Il-18, Tu-154, Tu-134 and the Il-62M. On internal routes, the Korean continued, they fly An-24 and An-2 planes and Mi-4 and Mi-8 helicopters. Pak thanked the Soviet aviation repair workers for their help and hoped for continued cooperation between Aeroflot and Chosonminhang.

CSO: 1807/335

NATIONAL

QUALITY OF SOVIET HISTORICAL PROSE CRITICIZED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by V. Kargalov, writer and Doctor of Historical Science: "Education Through History"]

[Excerpts] Historical novels and stories do not lie around unread on library shelves and bookshop counters. Due to the demand of readers, they even outstrip books written in such popular genres as science fiction and mystery. Critics have begun to speak about a "historical boom..."

The success of Soviet historical prose is manifest. The "classic" historical novel is represented by the names of the greatest Soviet authors, from A. Tolstoy and Yu. Tynyanov to S. Borodin and N. Zadornov.

But some costs of the current literary process have now appeared. Authors who have only a very approximate idea of history and who are even "correcting" historical scholars have zealously undertaken historical themes. It will be agreed that such "creative endeavors" are not inoffensive, since we obtain an idea of the past of our native land from historical novels and stories. Many people have formed an image of Peter the Great from Aleksey Tolstoy's novel and they judge Russia at the time of the battle of Kulikovo by the great number of editions of S. Borodin's novel...

But it happens otherwise as well. I once received for review the manuscript of a novel about the "supreme ones" (the members of the supreme secret council which, after the death of Peter the Great, tried to eliminate his progressive reforms) and I marvelled at the fact that some of the "supreme ones" were represented by the author practically as "constitutional supporters," while their opponents, Feofan Prokopovich, Vasilii Tatishchev and Antiokh Kantemir, appeared as reactionaries - in total contradiction to their evaluation by Soviet historians.

Historical prose is a means of acquainting a people with its past and it is necessary to treat historical truth on the part of the author with care. It is, to put it mildly, totally surprising when attempts are made in literary criticism to substantiate "theoretically" an author's "right" to distort historical truth. The just reproaches of scholars are qualified as "factual purism" and, in general, "artistic thought" as applied to historical prose

is contrasted with "scholarly thought." Such reasoning can only disorient readers, especially young ones.

The time of historical dilettantes is past. In general, scholars make two not very burdensome demands on the conscientious writer: first, to know the factual material and the fundamentals of methods of work with historical sources, in order not to appear "in captivity to a document;" second, to master Marxist-Leninist historical methodology, in order to have a critical attitude toward obsolete or scientifically unsound conceptions.

The forms of this aid are extremely varied: thorough review by scholars of manuscripts of historical novels and stories, scholarly editing (which, unfortunately, is very rarely practiced by the publishing houses), consultation and, finally, an increase in the output of popular scholarly books on history and collections of documents. It is only necessary that writers working in this genre should fully realize the imperative need (and usefulness) of creative cooperation with scholars.

To this end, particular thought should be given to improving the historical education of writers themselves. It will not be superfluous to mention here that courses in the history of our native land are lacking in the study plans of the Gor'kiy Literary Institute, as well as in the higher courses in literature...

But themes of the historical past are infrequently taken into consideration not only in publishing practice, but also in the compilation of radio and television programs, and in the plans of cinematographers. Such wholly successful screen adaptations of historical prose as "Yunost' Petra" [Peter's Youth] and "Rossiya Molodaya" [Young Russia] (from the novels of Aleksey Tolstoy and Yuriy German) occur rarely. But the history of our native land is a great educator for citizenship, patriotism and morality.

Irreconcilability to foreign ideology, patriotism, internationalism and a serious scholarly approach to the past exclude both its vulgar sociological smirching and the idealization of "olden times." Both of these are dangerous extremes. In certain novels and stories, the idea is introduced of an alleged constant antagonism between the state and the people. It has become almost unnecessary to say something good about the prominent generals of the past and about Russia's foreign policy... In this connection, following the historian, V. Pashuto, who emphasized in the journal, KOMMUNIST, that Russia's prerevolutionary past is not confined to the policies of tsarism, I would like to remind certain writers and editors that in evaluating a historical personage, it is always necessary to be guided by the Leninist principle: "Historical merits are not judged by what historical figures /did not give/, in comparison with contemporary requirements, but by what /they gave that was new/, in comparison with their predecessors."

Thought should also be given, apparently, to regulating the publication of historical prose. The issuing of such books is conducted unsystematically and the efforts of various publishing houses are uncoordinated, which leads to both duplication and a lack of unity of criteria in the evaluation of

manuscripts. It seems time to raise the question of the establishment of an inter-publishing house series which would represent a distinctive single historical and artistic complex with planning years in advance.

With all the thematic variety in historical fiction, many glorious pages of our historic past have still not found embodiment in artistic forms. Depictions of prominent Russian military figures of past centuries, who comprise our national pride, have been sparingly presented, even in the series, "Zhizn' Zamechatel'nykh Lyudey" [The Life of Remarkable People]. In historical prose, I think it is necessary to practice a direct "social order," especially when the matter concerns themes of military history and patriotism. The editorial staff of the series, "Plamennye Revolyutsionery" [Ardent Revolutionaries], published by Politizdat, has gained a great deal of positive experience in this work.

The Council on Historical Prose of the Moscow Writers' Organization has suggested that the publishing house, "Detskaya Literatura" should issue "Istoriya Otechestva" [History of the Fatherland] specially for school libraries. There is a huge need on the part of schools for such literature and recommended lists of literature in school history textbooks are full of titles that are twenty and thirty years old, some of which have become bibliographical rarities and practically inaccessible to readers.

Improvement is needed in the actual organization of editorial work on manuscripts of historical novels and stories. In not one of the central publishing houses (with the exception of "Detskaya Literatura") is there as yet a specialized editorial staff, although it is scarcely necessary to convince anyone that work on a manuscript in this genre requires serious scholarly training on the part of the editor.

It is also useful to discuss measures which will truly help to expand connections between writers and authors of historical novels with cinematography, television and radio.

Public interest in historical themes, interest and civil activity on the part of writers working in this genre, and general attention to "education through history" are characteristic of our time - and are a guarantee of the successful development of Soviet historical prose.

12249

CSO: 1830/494

NATIONAL

YOUNG ARTISTS OUTDOOR EXHIBIT IN MOSCOW CENSURED

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by N. Balahhova: "Is the Game Worth the Candle? Polemical Notes"]

[Text] The two exhibits opened almost simultaneously: the 8th exhibit of young artists working under the aegis of the USSR Academy of Arts, in the State Picture Gallery at Krymskiy Val 10, and the MOSKHovskaya youth exhibit, at Kuznetskiy Most 11. The world is perceived and reproduced by people of the same generation and the same age, born five, ten or even twenty years after the end of the war.

First of all, it is a pleasure to see that there are many spectators at both exhibits, ranging from war veterans to fifth-grade schoolchildren. Young people most of all. This indicates that it is not only discotheques and movies which occupy the leisure time of the young. They view with interest and stand in front of the pictures for a long time: they contemplate, think, discuss and argue.

At the Krymskiy Val there are paintings, graphics and sculptures. At the Kuznetskiy bridge there are also sketches of theatrical scenery and costumes, models, posters, designs and applied arts. At both places there are a great many works and, obviously, it is not possible to cover everything at once, but the general tendencies are evident and it is these which will be discussed.

At the Kuznetskiy Most, two canvases are hung near each other on the same wall: N. Pashukova's large multi-figured composition, "Tsirk" [Circus], and V. Shul'zhenko's very unassuming "Vecher" [Evening]. Viewers examine "Tsirk" with interest. The picture is divided into five circles and tumultuously portrays to the viewer the complex extent in time activity of the arrival in a city of a circus troupe, its performances and departure. The figures of a woman with a bag, who seems to enter "into the picture" together with the circus van, and a young man in jeans and sneakers, who is sweeping up the faded circus poster with a broom, surround the picture. The circus itself is a countless collection of deliberately misshapen, deformed human bodies in strained, unesthetic poses, where there is a prevalence of fat women's thighs and exaggerated busts emerging from thin strips of fabric, all of which assaults the eye. Instead of faces, there are horrible

imbecilic features or else obliterated, faceless things. And this is called "Tairk"? The most joyful, life-asserting art, to which we are introduced in early childhood and which accompanies us throughout our whole life? The art of the daring and the agile, the strong and the elegant, where precise timing and a high degree of skill go hand in hand with ingenuity and resourcefulness?

It is difficult to understand what thought guided the painter's brush. Is this an illustration on the theme of the common Philistine conception that "where there is strength, intellect is unnecessary"? For the sake of something so primitive it was hardly necessary to take up a palette. Or is it simply an attempt to shock the viewer, a pure creation of form? A great deal of work was done, but its result, in terms of expression of ideas and art, must be rated with a minus rather than a plus.

"Veher" is a genre painting. It depicts a small square in front of a grocery store. Through the lighted window, late shoppers are visible. On the right, under a lamp, there is a dark group of "winos," consisting of a party of "three on a bottle" - four men and a woman. A sixth, off to the side, is wondering whether it is worthwhile to join them. In the foreground, a mother and child are carrying their purchases. The paints used are black, grayish blue and gray. The figures are hideous: rounded backs, stooped shoulders, thin, crooked legs on the woman drunkard, formless clothes and faces with frightful, lost human expressions, even on the mother and son. Satire? But satire is always pert and sharp-witted; it provokes both laughter and anger, but never gives rise to feelings of despair. Satire is active and effective; a passive, despondent statement of social deformity is foreign to it.

Comparisons in art are hardly fruitful, for every work, if it is really a manifestation of art, is unique and inimitable. But there are instances when comparisons inevitably suggest themselves, stimulated as though unintentionally by the works themselves, which polemicize with each other.

Thus, one involuntarily recalls M. Abakumov's small canvas, "Vesna v Kolomne" [Spring in Kolomna], from the "academicians'" exhibition. A square in a little town is filled with a lively, vivid crowd; a merry, exultant sun spreads its rays over both the people and the small houses, which frame the market square. In everything, even in the two little dogs that are playing, there is the joy of life and the sensation of the arrival of spring. Both of these pictures are very close in subject matter, but what a difference in perception of the world on the part of their authors and, it would seem, in the reflection of everyday life.

Viewers examine A. Sundukov's "Perekhod" [Passage] (Kuznetskiy bridge exhibition) at length. It would appear that the artist depicted one of the corridors of the subway at rush hour. But it is as though the walls of this corridor move apart and open at some invisible height, while the crowd that moves away from us is lost in the sort of sterile white distance which may only exist in our imagination. It is certainly a strange crowd in which a

woman wearing a light summer dress is walking next to another who is dressed in a suede coat and fur hat; there is also a young negro in a T-shirt, another female figure in an autumn coat and a blue fox hat, an old man in a light jacket with a knapsack on his back and a shopping bag; there are more and more people in winter and summer clothes. All the figures, which are seen from the back, are well and carefully drawn. There are no deformations: everything is true to life and realistic. The colors are pure and clear. There can be no doubt that "Perekhod" is a symbol. Is it a passage to the future? To what disappears in the far distance, in these misty, white spaces? But then, why does the young woman in the elegant blue and white polka dot summer dress have a package of toilet paper dangling over her shoulder? The artist evidently assumes that even in the bright future there will be a shortage of this article, as in the past. Is this also a satire or a malicious chuckle or a rebus for viewers to solve? What a pity! The painting could have stimulated deeper reflection if the artist had not drawn the viewer's attention to these unfortunate rolls. It is precisely these which become the object of interested discussion of the canvas.

There is a great deal of enthusiastic talk every year about creative trips by artists to the great construction sites of the century, to "the land of Tyumen'" and to the BAM [Baikal-Amur main railroad line]. The only pictures on this subject in the Kuznetskiy halls are V. Kurdyukov's "Tyumenskiy Avtoportret" [Tyumen' Self-portrait] and N. Krutov's "Den' Stroitel'ya v Nizhne-Angarske" [A Builder's Day in Nizhe-Angarsk]. A doleful yellowish, gray and brown range of colors. The first picture represents only a distorted human shadow on a road which leads from some sort of secluded space to a gate in a fence. The second depicts a small group of young people standing around indifferently in sports clothes while three male figures in shorts and T-shirts run towards them along a deserted road. Visitors to the exhibition pass by and do not even stop to glance at these pictures. It is a pity for both the wasted subject matter and for the artists themselves.

The farther one goes in the Kuznetskiy bridge exhibition, the more strongly one is enveloped with feelings of offense and anxiety: offense not so much at the young artists as for them. From the walls, densely covered with canvases, an atmosphere of melancholy and depression is wafted and the predominant colors are all shades of black, brown and muddy yellow tones. Even in the depiction of the sea in N. Tolstoy's picture, "Leto" [Summer], the water, for some reason, is a muddy blue and from it also emerge deliberately misshapen muddy red heads of bathers.

The reader may well ask, then, whether the whole exhibition is worthless. Of course not! How much poetry, purity and refined grace there is in the various tints of white in Yu. Zubenko's canvas, "Portret Leny Morozovoy" [Portrait of Lena Morozova]; and above all, how much mood and thought there is in the expression and in the whole figure of the quietly sitting girl. In another canvas, A. Salakhova's "Portret Ket'i" [Portrait of Cathy], one wants to look at the face for a long time to grasp its human character. N. Kozlenko's quite small work, "Kryl'tso" [The Porch], engenders a feeling of joy from the clear sunny morning, from the bustling grandmother pouring fresh milk for her grandson into a bowl straight from an aluminum pail and

from the whole tranquil country scene, which has been captured with precision by the artist.

High over the arch, which leads from one hall to another, hangs the poster, "Rodina Pomnit Svoikh Synovey" [The Homeland Remembers its Sons]. The artist's name is not indicated. The background is a dense black, not cold or sinister, but soft, as though warmed from within. There is a page from a letter, in which the last line is legible: "I will return, Mama;" and the photograph of a young soldier in a forage cap on which the five-pointed star shines with red drops of blood. In the foreground, there are prominent intersecting groups of aged hands, wrinkled, with knots of swollen veins - maternal hands which have not known a minute's peace in their lives. There is nothing superfluous here, but everything is told, all women's fates in our native land during World War II, in these three details - hands, letter and photograph. There is an indissolubility of form and content, thought and feeling. It is difficult to tear oneself away from this poster.

Finally, there is the feast of colors and flight of imagination in the applied arts section. It is true that this time the tapestries are not very successful and there is not much variety in the glass. To make up for this, what clothes, dresses and adornments for women the artists offer us! The wealth of choice is dazzling. But, alas, this section is assigned a very small place and its share in participation in the exhibition is not very great.

I go through the halls again mentally. What has remained in memory? Gloomy colors, human freaks without any indications of intellect or spiritual beauty, and a general mood of depression and melancholy. A doubt arose as to whether this exhibition had an internal theme of its own, a principle according to which the works there were selected. A sudden thought even occurred: perhaps our chemical industry had suffered an interruption in production and bright, pure paint colors had disappeared from the market. Artists had then been obliged to paint only with black and this caused their mood, which influenced the content of their pictures.

But no, it seems that everything is in order with our paints. They may be transparent or clear, they may radiate warmth or be long absorbed in themselves. They sing and ring and overflow at the "academic" exhibition on the canvases of M. Prisekin, M. Abakumov, A. Ivanov, A. Dudin, P. Reykheta, V. Romanov and many, many other young artists.

The "academic" exhibition itself leaves, first of all, a sense of populousness and sunniness. Passing through its halls is like going on a great fascinating journey in space and time. All along the way, you meet many very interesting people who are intelligent, strong, courageous and spiritually rich, and who, from the canvases, tell of their sometimes difficult and hard occupations and lives, which are, nevertheless, dear to them.

V. Lipets's "Portret Ottsa" [Portrait of a Father], V. Romanov's "Vrach Volkov" [Doctor Volkov] and "Portret Iskusstvoveda Mariny Pedchenko" [Portrait of the Art Historian, Marina Pedchenko], E. Toktaliev's "Tabunshchik"

[The Horseherd], A Dudin's "Portret Iskusstvoveda Ol'gi Kleymenovoy" [Portrait of the Art Historian Ol'ga Kleymenova]: what a wealth of thought and feeling there is in each of these portraits! How much A. Ivanov's canvas, "Groza" [Storm] can tell about the mutual understanding of a child and an adult, about a father's love for his son and about a child's innate craving for nature!

Then there is Yu. Bondarenko's picture, "Kudozhnik N.N. Ge" [The Artist, N.N. Ge], an unusual genre portrait of the artist at the ebb of life...

In former times, artists identified the Academy with something stiff, canonical and strictly official. More than a hundred years ago, the leading artists - realists searching for both new themes and new forms - defied the Academy and turned to portrayals of everyday life, to a representation of the common man, and they organized "mobile exhibitions" of their work. At that time, it was in the natural course of things, as well as being progressive and justified. And now? Is it possible that the young members of MOS-KHov, who are exhibiting their work at 11 Kuznetskiy Most, consider that with their contemporary creations they are breaking a trail to the future and are boldly defying the - in their opinion - outmoded modern realistic art with which the "itinerants," in their time, broke a trail? Have not all these deformed figures and faces devoid of thought, the deliberately careless manner of writing and the gloomy colors led the young and probably talented artists too far from the real tasks of the present, from the deep understanding and recognition of their viewers? These pictures excite curiosity, but no trace of them is left in the spirit. On the other hand, there is a desire to return again and again in stimulated memory to the pictures which hang in the halls of the Krymskiy Val: to the figure of the soldier in the old overcoat, bending over a piece of cardboard in a dank workshop (Sh. Gimaev's "Krasnoarmeyskaya Studiya" [Red Army Study]) or to the eyes of the artist, Ge, seeing something in the nighttime darkness which is beyond our comprehension.

A search is fruitful when it engenders something truly new and significant, when it reflects and serves a progressive movement of the times. When, however, former "isms" of creative form, which have long been exhausted and consigned to oblivion, are presented for the sake of "innovation," then there is an involuntary desire to ask the rhetorical question, "Is the game worth the candle?"

12249

CSO: 1830/496

NATIONAL

FRUNZE HOSTS ALL-UNION ATHEISM CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word KirtAG article titled "All-Union Conference on Atheism" announcing the holding in Frunze of an All-Union scientific practical conference to discuss the problems of improving the atheistic preparation of students of pedagogical institutes. Reports were read on various aspects of atheistic training of youth, improving the teaching of scientific atheism courses in institutions of higher learning, and related topics. Speakers included V. K. Rozov, chief of the administration for institutes of learning of the USSR Ministry of Education, A. A. Altmayshbayev, director of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and Law and academician of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences, A. A. Nurulayev, sector chief in the USSR Council of Ministers' Council for Religious Affairs, and Zh. S. Tatybekova, rector of the Kirghiz Pedagogical Institute for Women imeni V. V. Mayakovskiy.

TASHKENT HOSTS PEDAGOGICAL CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "Topical Pedagogic Problems" announcing the opening in Tashkent on 18 June of an inter-university scientific practical conference devoted to important social and pedagogical problems in education in the light of the general education reform. Noted scholars from all over the country, pedagogues, and workers in the area of education will be discussing how to improve pedagogical cadres, how to introduce modern computer technology into the teaching process on a wide basis. Special attention was given to ways to eliminate shortcomings in ideological, moral, and aesthetic training of young people. Reports were read by A. P. Petrov, rector of the Moscow State Pedagogic Institute imeni Lenin and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, A. I. Piskunov, active member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, V. S. Gott, chief editor of the journal FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI, and other noted scholars.

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NATIONAL

BRIEFS

TASHKENT RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE CONFERENCE--(UzTAG)--Current problems in improving Russian language instruction in non-Russian nationality groups at pedagogical institutes is getting attention from participants in the All-Union seminar session which opened in Tashkent on 5 June. Scholars and pedagogues from the republics of Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, and Kazakhstan will be comparing experience and discussing matters pertaining to the ideological and political training of youth in Russian language courses, as well as to new methods and textbook aids for pedagogical institutes and to expanding study programs. In the course of the session the participants will be working out recommendations. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 85 p 2]

CSO: 1830/653

REGIONAL

HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN DURING NEP

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 6 Mar 85) pp 87-88

[Book review by K. Nurpeisov, doctor of historical sciences, professor, and A. Ul'man, candidate in historical sciences, docent, of book "The Final Defeat of the Petty-Bourgeois Counterrevolution in Kazakhstan," by V. K. Grigor'ev, "Kazakhstan", 1984, 1976 pages]

[Text] It is well known that our ideological adversaries will not abandon their preconceptions regarding the "fortuity" of the Soviet Government's victory, especially in the territory of a formerly autonomous outback that was Kazakhstan in the twenties. This is why the present book of V. Grigor'ev concerning the final defeat of the Socialist-Revolutionary Kulak Counter-revolution in Kazakhstan is so germane.

Little has been written to date about the class struggle in the territory of our Republic during the transition period to the New Economic Policy, which makes the reviewed study all the more valuable. V. Grigor'ev's work is the result of many years of scientific research. Behind the generalizations, author's comments and plain facts, there is often felt not only solid source background, but especially an interpretation of the complex occurrences of the political struggle during the years of transition from revolution to peacetime, which is from the standpoint of Marxist-Leninist methodology correct. The author notes that it was no accident that Kazakhstan became the arena of an acute class struggle from 1920-1922. The white emigre upper crust and the Socialist-Revolutionary leadership counted on the anti-Soviet attitudes of the chief officers and prosperous members of the Kazakh fighting forces (Orenburg, Ural, Semirechen, Siberian) and of the kulaks among the transplanted rural population. An analysis of the tactics behind the actions of the Kazakhstan party organizations that crushed the petty-bourgeois counter-revolutionary forces occupies a central place in the book. V. Grigor'ev emphasizes that their fundamental strategy consisted in mobilizing local communist forces to carry out the decisions of the general party congresses and conferences, and the directions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and V. I. Lenin regarding the most important problems of the nation's internal political life: the surplus-appropriation system, the selection of soviets, the continued strengthening of ties between the working class and the peasantry, the exposure of the anti-Soviet intentions of Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks, and the political isolation of the kulaks from the bulk of the peasantry.

One of the most complex problems in the struggle with the Socialist-Revolutionary Counterrevolution was the enlistment of the bulk of the Kazakh aul [mountain village] population. It is well known that the Kazakh youth, who were yearning to fight the marauding bands, did not possess the requisite military training and suffered heavy losses when they engaged the enemy. V. Grigor'ev describes how this problem was solved. The organization of mounted Kazakh reconnaissance teams associated with the ChON [expansion unknown] put an end to the marauding bands' elusiveness.

Although the book is primarily concerned with the political struggle with the rear guard counterrevolution, the author also gives many examples of little-studied aspects of the party's construction in the chapters "On the Eve of the Transition to Peace", "10th Party Congress: a Sharp Turn in Policy", and "First Party Conference of Kazakhstan and the July (1921) Obkom Plenum." In addition to his illustrations of the growth and strengthening of the primarily rural and aul party organizations, V. Grigor'ev gives interesting information about the communists: members and leaders of district committees of the Russian Communist Party.

The struggle with the Socialist-Revolutionary and Kulak Counterrevolution is described by the author in a manner that completely avoids the standard practice of illustrating national events with local history. Instead it comes forward as an inseparable part of the entire party's struggle to set the nation on the way to peace. V. Grigor'ev was able to rise above purely Kazakhstan aspects, without losing sight of the national features of the events which took place within the territory of the republic. This ability is most strikingly apparent in the chapters about the 10th Party Congress, the First Republic Party Conference, and the crushing of the Ishimskiy-Petropavlovsk Revolt.

It is also interesting how, gradually building up his factual material, the author adheres to his primary idea throughout the book: that the party organizations of the republic properly accomplished their mission of protecting the achievements of October in the difficult conditions of the NEP. V. Grigor'ev emphasizes that to an enormous degree this was the result of their skillful execution of the general party policy and Lenin's tactics for dealing with the Socialist-Revolutionary and Mensheviks.

Written in a lively style, V. Grigor'ev's work is at the same time a complete, thoroughly scientific study, in which, together with his approach to developing the book's theme, the author conducts a discussion on controversial aspects, utilizing valid arguments to defend the positions that he advances. The book is also a multi-purpose investigation. The author makes a successful attempt to resolve a wide variety of complex questions on an expansive subject. His field of view encompasses the activity of the party organizations, the soviet machinery, the agencies of the ChK [expansion unknown], the police, internal defense forces, and special units. And all of this takes turns, as it were, with the detailed description of events on the other side of the barricades. This technique leaves the reader with an impression of the completeness and thoroughness of the author's grasp of the processes examined.

Although the book deals with events that occurred long ago, the sweep of its subject matter is entirely in keeping with our own times. The events in Angola, Afghanistan, Mozambique and Nicaragua demonstrate that even today reaction is actively attempting to exploit the vacillations of non-proletarian working masses to their own advantage. Indeed, as before, the forces of reaction are unleashing such insidious weaponry as political gangsterism against popular rule. This is why the experience of the Kazakhstan communists in crushing the petty-bourgeois counterrevolution is so valuable in the historical plan. This is one of the most worthy features of the reviewed book.

We would like to make one more comment: in his description of the struggle with kulak revolts in various regions of the republic, the author made it a point to avoid the circumstances surrounding the Vernenskiy revolt, instead referring the reader to the well known novel of D. Furmanov.

We emphasize in conclusion that the reviewed monograph was written on a high theoretical-ideological level. It is rich in analytical material, containing valuable scientific generalizations and attitudes that enrich Soviet Kazakhstan historiography, and will doubtless arouse the interest of both layman and historian.

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CSO: 1830/588

REGIONAL

INFORMATION REPORT OF TAJIK CP CC PLENUM

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 May 85 p 1

[Text] The regular 21st plenum of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party was held on 18 May 1985.

First secretaries of the gorkoms and raykoms of the party; chairmen of the ispolkoms of the oblast, city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, leaders of ministries and departments which are not part of the staff of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party; leaders and secretaries of the primary party organizations of the major enterprises; officials from the organs of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic, the Committee of People's Control of the Tajik SSR, the Tajik State Trade Union, the Central Committee of the Tajik Komsomol; representatives of the means of mass information and propaganda took part in the work of the plenum.

The plenum discussed the questions:

1. On the results of the April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the tasks of the republican party organizations on preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.
2. On the summons of the regular 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee R. N. Nabiyeu gave a speech at the plenum.

Taking part in the debates on the speech were: Comrades A. Kasimov--first secretary of the Kurgan-Tyubinsk party obkom, R. Kodzhiyev--first secretary of the Leninabad party obkom, T. N. Vereshchagina--a weaver from the Dushanbe cotton production association, I. Khayeyev--first secretary of the Kulyab party obkom, D. Nurmatova--a tractor operator from the kolkhoz imeni Frunze of Khodzentskiy rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor, M. Zoirov--first secretary of the Gorno-Badakhshan party obkom, S. Ganiyev--director of the Vakhsh nitro-gene-fertilizer factor, A. Khalimov--first secretary of the Dushanbe party gorkom, E. I. Rib--leading hog-farmer of the kolkhoz "Pobeda" of Kumsangirskiy rayon, F. Ul'masov--secretary of the party committee of the Dushanbe housing

construction kombinat, U. Khasanov--first secretary of the Ordzhonikidzeabad party gorkom, T. Roibov--director of the sovkhos imeni Turdyev of Moskovskiy rayon, B. N. Peshenichniy--editor of the republican newspaper KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, A. K. Anvarov--Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry of the Tajik SSR.

Sector leaders V. I. Bessarabov and A. N. Marchuk of the Central Committee of the CPSU took part in the work of the plenum.

The plenum adopted resolutions corresponding to the questions discussed.

With this, the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan concluded its work.

CSO: 1830/664

REGIONAL

TASHKENT HOSTS ALL-UNION COUNTERPROPAGANDA MEETING

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 May 85 p 1

[UzTAG article: "All-Union Conference in Tashkent"]

[Text] Current problems in criticizing the views of today's "sovietologists" on factors and paths of development in productive forces and production relationships under mature socialism were the center of focus for participants in the All-Union scientific conference that began work in Tashkent on 28 May.

Ye. I. Kapustin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Economics and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered the keynote address at the meeting.

Representatives of academic research institutes and institutions of higher learning from all the union republics will be considering the tasks set before scholars to refute current bourgeois and revisionist conceptions of the economic growth of the USSR and union republics. They will also be comparing experience in counterpropaganda work.

Special attention will be given to the matter of organizing the study program of the ideological aktiv.

CSO: 1830/652

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN BURO MEETING: ENERGY, TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Report of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat Meetings]

[Text] Regularly scheduled sessions of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party have taken place.

The Central Committee Politburo of the Georgian Communist Party reviewed the issue of conducting a Communist Saturday on 20 April 1985 dedicated to the 115th anniversary of Lenin's birth. People at the session expressed confidence that the republic's communists, Komsomols, and all its workers will achieve on that day the greatest productivity in labor and will work thriftily with energy resources, raw materials and other assets by implementing the decisions of the party's 26th congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the instructions and conclusions contained in the works and speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko and his speeches at a meeting with the representatives of the Kuybyshevskiy voting district in Moscow.

The Central Committee Politburo of the Georgian Communist Party reviewed and approved supplementary measures to prepare and conduct this year's spring field efforts at a highly organized and agrotechnical level. Additionally, particular attention was sharply focused on the stockpiling of necessary mineral fertilizers and the preparation of equipment and engineer services to accomplish all the work in the shortest time possible, even if this year's spring turns out to be unfavorable.

Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies and rayon agro-industrial associations were asked to try as much as possible to facilitate the most rapid and qualitative conduct of this most important agricultural campaign, on which the 1985 harvest largely will depend.

Measures on securing an uninterrupted supply of electricity to the republic's economy and population were examined and approved. These measures envision securing the stable operations of all the republic's electric power stations, as well as the strengthening of control over electricity for the purposes of eliminating any causes of wasted usage.

Having listened to a report by the Central Committee secretary of the Georgian Communist Party, Comrade S. E. Khabeishvili, on the work of the Transcaucas Railroad for January-February 1985, the Central Committee Politburo of the Georgian Communist Party noted that, despite the efforts being made, the railroad workers were unable to ensure totally the uninterrupted transport of economic cargos under difficult weather conditions. The leadership and party and trade union organizations of the Transcaucas Railroad were charged with the urgent undertaking of necessary measures to mobilize the labor collectives to overcome any shortcomings and to improve fundamentally operational activities and ensure a normal functioning of rail transport.

Intently focusing attention on the implementation of the reform in general education and professional schooling, the Central Committee Politburo of the Georgian Communist Party decreed the preparation of educational institutes in a system of professional-technical education in the Georgian SSR by the beginning of the 1985-86 school year.

The Central Committee Politburo of the Georgian Communist Party listened to a report from the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, Comrade O. E. Cherkeziya, on the work being done to review the suggestions, wishes and requests of veterans of the Great Patriotic War who are joining the republic's agencies in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory over fascist Germany. Having noted the validity of the measures undertaken to ensure the necessary conditions for the living standards and work of the war's participants and invalids and to comply strictly with their privileges as stipulated by governmental and party decisions, the Central Committee Politburo of the Georgian Communist Party obligates party, Soviet and economic agencies to do the utmost to improve the work being done in this area. Particularly, the conduct of a single "Day of the Open Letter" for participants of the Great Patriotic War was considered expedient; many members of the party and Soviet aktiv will also participate in it.

With the objective of further enhancing the effectiveness of the economic complex of the Ambrolaurskiy Rayon, supplemental measures for its future economic and social development were mapped out.

A decree of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers was passed to summarize the efforts of rayon agro-industrial associations.

The Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party discussed the incorrect actions of the leaders of the Georgian Republic's council directing trade union health resorts and the republic's committee for the medical officials' trade union for their summarization of their work for 1983 and severely reprimanded the chairman of the Georgian Republic's council in charge of trade union health resorts, CPSU member Comrade N. B. Sharashenidze, for revealed irresponsibility in this matter. The Central Committee Politburo of the Georgian Communist Party turned its attention to the need to approach more critically the examination of issues summarizing work results.

Along with favorable developments, serious shortcomings and omissions were noted during the discussion on the course of a decree of the Georgian Communist Party's Central Committee on improving the status of passenger service on inter-city bus lines. The head of the Ministry of Vehicular Transport was ordered to implement specific organizational-technical measures to eliminate these shortcomings as quickly as possible.

The Central Committee Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party listened to a report from the inspector of the department of organizational-party work, Comrade A. G. Murayev, on the work of the territorial group and approved of the experience gained. It was noted that the territorial group under the inspector renders genuine assistance to the leading agencies of the corresponding rayons in supervising the processes of socioeconomic development, revealing and utilizing available reserves, and improving the style and methods of the work of local party, Soviet and economic organizations; it also conducts hourly systematic analysis of the activity of the party committees to ensure the unity of organizational, ideological-educational and managerial work. The territorial groups assist Central Committee departments and the republic's agencies in dealing better with matters on the spot, and promote the coordination of efforts in solving regional problems.

In a decree of the Central Committee Secretariat, measures on future improvements in the work organization of the territorial groups and the enhancement of their efficiency and influence were noted. Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were charged to utilize to the maximum the territorial groups in solving any problems facing them. The republic's ministries and departments need to promote the functioning of the territorial groups as much as possible, react to their proposals and recommendations, improve the selection and enhance the responsibility of their representatives in the composition of territorial groups, and undertake measures on the future development of regional principles of control.

Other issues of the republic's sociopolitical and economic life were reviewed at the sessions of the Georgian Communist Party's Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

12247

CSO: 1830/474

REGIONAL

GEORGIA: CHANGES IN CRIMINAL-, CIVIL-PROCEDURAL LAW

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Mar 85 p 3

["Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR on Entering Changes and Supplements in the Criminal- and Civilian-Procedural Codes of the Georgian SSR," signed by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR, P. Gilashvili, and the Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR, T. Lashkarashvili, Tbilisi, 18 February 1985]

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR decrees that:

1. The following changes and supplements be entered in the Criminal-Procedural Code of the Georgian SSR, approved by the Law of the Georgian SSR of 30 December 1960 (and the Register of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR, 1961, No 1, Article 11; 1984, No 4, Article 100):

1. Draft Part 1 of Article 95 to read as follows:

"Minutes are to be recorded during the conduct of investigations, as well as during judicial and, if necessary, administrative court conferences of the first instance."

2. Draft Point 3 of Article 117 to read as follows:

"3. The chiefs of corrective-labor institutions, investigative isolation wards, medical-labor dispensaries, and educational-labor dispensaries are responsible for dealing with crimes against established work procedures committed by the officials of these institutions, as well as for matters dealing with crimes committed on the grounds of, or in the areas of the aforementioned institutions."

3. In Article 126: Draft Part 1 of the article to read as follows:

"A preliminary investigation will be conducted with regard to all matters, with the exception of the crimes stipulated in articles 95, 99, Part 1 of 100, 112, Part 1 of 116, 124, 126, Part 1 of 137, 138, Part 1 of 157, Part 1 of 165, 165¹, Part 1 of 169, 169¹, 169², 169³, 169⁴, 169⁵, Part 1 of 172, 173, 175, 177-180, 203³, Part 1 of 204, 216, 217-223¹, parts 1 and 2 of 228, Part 1 of 229, 234, 241¹, Part 1 of 243, and Part 1 of 250¹ of the Criminal Code of the Georgian SSR, according to which a preliminary investigation is conducted only in those instances when the court or procurator consider it necessary;"

Add the figures "207¹, 208, 208¹" after the figures "207" and add "216¹" after the figure "209¹" in Part 3;

Draft Part 4 to read as follows:

"A preliminary investigation is also conducted by the investigators of internal affairs agencies in matters dealing with stipulated in articles 87, 88, 91-93, 96, 97, 98, parts 2 and 3 of 100, 101, 102, 110, 11, 113-115, Part 2 of 116, 121, 122, 127, 135, 136, 150-156, Part 2 of 157, 158, 161, 162, 164, parts 3 and 4 of 165, 166-168, Part 2 of 169, 170, 171, Part 2 of 172, 173¹, 173², 174, 176, 182, 203, 203¹, 203², 203⁴, Part 1 of 204, 210-215, Part 3 of 228, Part 2 of 229, 230, 232, 237-241, 241², 242, 242¹, parts 2 and 3 of 243, 248, 248¹, 249, part 2 of 250¹, and 252-254 of the Criminal Code of the Georgian SSR, and in all matters dealing with crimes committed by juveniles."

4. Add to Part 6 of Article 202 the following contents:

"The accused and his defender cannot be restricted in the time they need to familiarize themselves with all the case's materials. However, if the accused and his defender are clearly prolonging their familiarization process with the case's materials, the investigator has the right, confirmed by the procurator, to set a fixed period of time for the familiarization process. Once this time has lapsed, the law's requirement that the accused and his defender be allowed to familiarize themselves with the case's materials will be considered satisfied."

5. Add the following contents to Part 3 of Article 275:

"In the event the court rules in favor of a postponement of an investigation, the court may question new witnesses, an expert or specialist, a victim, civilian plaintiff, civilian defendant, or their representatives. If after postponement of the investigation and its results are again examined by the same court, the abovementioned individuals are summoned for a second to appear before the court only if it is considered necessary."

6. In Article 288:

Add a new part to the article with the following contents, after Part 2:

"The statement of a witness questioned by the court in accordance with Part 3 of Article 275 of the present Code;"

Consider Part 3 to be Part 4.

7. Point 4 of Part 4 of Article 363 should read as follows:

"4. The contents of the conclusion of a sentence."

8. The title of Section 7 should read as follows: "The protocol form of the pretrial preparation of materials."

9. The designation of Chapter 34 should read as follows: "The protocol form of the pretrial preparation of materials."

10. Articles 400 and 401 should read as follows:

"Article 400. The order of procedures.

The order of procedures on criminal matters stipulated articles 95, Part 1 of 100, 124, Part 1 of 157, 165¹, Part 1 of 169, 169¹, Part 1 of 172, parts 1 and 2 of 173, Part 1 of 175, Part of 177, Part 1 of 178, 179¹, 217, 219¹, Part 1 of 228, 241¹, and Part 1 of 243 of the Criminal Code of the Georgian SSR is specified by the general rules of the present Code as exceptions established by the articles of the present chapter.

"Article 401. The order for presenting materials in court.

In dealing with the criminal matters, enumerated in Article 400 of the present Code, the agencies of inquest have no more than 10 days to establish the circumstances surrounding the committed crimes and the identity of the infringer of the law; they receive explanations from the infringer of the law, witnesses and other people, and collect information on whether the infringer of the law needs to go to trial, as well as character information from his place of work or study. Materials considered significant enough for examination in court are also collected.

"The infringer of the law accepts an obligation to appear before the inquest agencies and the court and to keep the same informed of any change in address. A protocol, which contains the time and place of its compilation, presents the circumstances of the committed crime, who completed the protocol, data on the infringer of the law, the time and place of the crime's commission, its methods, motives, consequences and other substantial facts, factual data which confirm the presence of a crime and the culpability of the infringer of the law, and the qualification of the crime according to an article of the Criminal code of the Georgian SSR. The protocol receives all materials and a list of names of those required to appear in court.

"After having studied the protocol and any materials attached to it, the head of the inquest agency examines the question of the possibility of applying measures of public coercion against the infringer of the law.

"Having acknowledged as possible the application of public coercion against the infringer of the law, the head of the inquest agency, with the concurrence of the procurator and in accordance with Article 9¹ of the present Code, presents material for examination by a Comrades' Court or commission on juvenile affairs, or turns the infringer of the law over to a labor collective or public organization for probationary reeducation and correction.

"Having acknowledged as possible the application of public coercion against an infringer of the law, the head of the inquest agency confirms the protocol, after which all materials are turned over to the infringer of the law for familiarization. A corresponding note of same is made in the protocol; such a note is verified by the signature of the infringer of the law. The protocol

is sent to the court with the approval of the procurators together with the materials."

11. In Article 402:

Exclude Part 1;

Consider Part 2 as Part 1 and draft it to read as follows:

"The inquest on matters concerning the crimes, enumerated in Article 400 of the present Code, is conducted by the inquest agencies in the following instances:

- 1) At the initiative of the head of an agency investigating a criminal matter, if it is impossible to uncover substantial facts in a ten-day period concerning the commission of a crime:
- 2) When the court returns a case for explanation of substantial facts, if these facts cannot be established during the court session;
- 3) When the procurator or court returns materials for explanation of substantial supplementary facts necessary for the initiation of a criminal case;"

Regard Part 3 as Part 2.

12. Draft Part 1 of Article 403 to read as follows:

"A preliminary investigation is conducted in cases involving the crimes, enumerated in Article 400 of the present Code, as stipulated by Part 2 of Article 126 of the present Code."

13. Draft Part 1 of Article 405 to read as follows:

"Having acknowledged the materials concerning the crimes, enumerated in Article 400 of the present Code, sufficient for examination in a court trial, the court determines whether to initiate a criminal case and bring the infringer of the law to trial; it also selects, if necessary, the method of incarceration. The court examines the case in a court trial or returns the materials for the conduct of an inquest or preliminary investigation. In the event there are no grounds for the initiation of a criminal case, the court refrains from initiating a criminal case."

14. Draft Article 406 to read as follows:

"Article 406. The examination of a case in court. Cases of crimes enumerated in Article 400 of the present Code are required to be examined in court no later than 10 days from the moment the materials are brought to trial. Upon examination of such cases, the court has the right to return them for investigation or preliminary investigation if the need arises for an explanation of substantial supplementary facts which cannot be

established in a court trial.

"Cases of crimes enumerated in Article 400 of the present Code, which have undergone an inquest or preliminary investigation, are examined no later than 14 days after the moment they have been turned over to the court."

II. The following changes and supplements be entered in the Civilian-Procedural Code of the Georgian SSR, confirmed by the Law of the Georgian SSR of 26 December 1964 (and the Register of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR, 1964, No 36, Article 662; 1980, No 4, Article 131; 1981, No 3, Article 43:

1. In Article 64:

Exclude Part 1;

Regard parts 3 and 4 as part 2 and 3 respectively.

2. Add to Part 2 of Article 119 the following contents:

"For not complying with the obligation to keep the court informed of any change in address while a case is being processed, the court has the right to fine those individuals participating in the case and their representatives up to 30 rubles."

3. In Article 164:

Add after Part 2 a new part with the following contents:

"In the event that individuals participating in a case or their representatives fail to appear before the court without good cause and whose absence results in the postponement of the court examination, the court has the right to impose a fine of up to 30 rubles on the abovementioned individuals and on the responsible enterprise, institution or organization individual whose fault it is that the representative failed to appear before the court;"

In this context, parts 3, 4, and 5 are to be regarded as parts 4, 5, and 6 respectively;

Add a Part 7 with the following contents to the article:

"In postponing the court examination of a case because the plaintiff or defendant failed to appear before the court without valid reasons and who were to provide a statement concerning the examination to be read in their absence, the court has the right to fine both the plaintiff and defendant up to 30 rubles each."

4. Add the words "concerning a second summons" to the heading of Article 165.

5. Draft Part 1 of Article 167 to read as follows:

"If both parties, the plaintiff and the defendant, fail to appear before the court without valid reasons and both been required to submit beforehand a statement concerning the examination of the case to be read in their absence, the court has the right to impose a fine of up to 30 rubles against both the plaintiff and defendant for their failure to appear if the court has to postpone the case's examination."

6. Add to Part 2 of Article 168 the following contents:

"If the summoned witness fails to appear before the court for reasons considered by the court to be invalid, the witness is subject to a fine of up to 30 rubles; if he fails to appear after a second summons, he may be brought to court forcibly."

7. Change the words "as much as 10 rubles" to "as much as 30 rubles" in articles 142, 156, 159, 166, 358, and 409.

8. In Article 421:

Change in Part 4 the words "as much as 50 rubles" to read "as much as 200 rubles;"

Change in Part 5 the words "as much as 300 rubles" to read "as much as 1,000 rubles."

9. Add to parts 3 and 4 of Article 276 the following contents:

"In cases where alimony needs to be collected and in the event that financial support to underage children during the investigation of their parents is paid out, the judge can order the issue of a writ of execution to collect from the debtor the sum of financial support owed with an additional 10 percent of the sum, as sanctioned by law, added on to the original sum based on a presentation by the court executor regarding the alimony indebtedness.

"Based on a statement by an agency of internal affairs, the judge can order the issue of a writ of execution to collect expenses from the debtor for any necessary investigation."

III. The new decree becomes effective 1 March 1985.

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REGIONAL

UZBEK WATER RESOURCE ORGANS MEET

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word UzTAG article titled "Increasing the Tempo of Water Resources Construction" which announces the 11 April joint session in Tashkent of the collegiums of the Uzbek Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Central Asian Sovkhoz Irrigation Construction Main Administration (Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy), and the republic State Committee for Water Resources Construction. Uzbek CP Central Committee First Secretary I.B. Usmankhodzhayev spoke to the joint session. Other participants were secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Ye.A. Aytmuratov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers B.R. Rakhimov, and USSR deputy minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources V.F. Mokhovikov.

The session reviewed the work of the republic's water resources organizations for the first quarter of 1985. On the side of positive achievements were: contract work was fulfilled at a rate of 100.6 percent, the plan was significantly exceeded in commissioning new lands, in capital planning, improvement of cultivated land, realization of industrial production, and in commissioning living space and preschool institutions. On the negative side, the session noted, certain indicators dropped during the first quarter. Only 10.5 percent fixed capital was commissioned, as measured against the plan; only 16 percent of new irrigated land was commissioned. The construction organizations of the republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy, and the State Committee for Water Resources Construction, it was stressed, are still too lax in strengthening labor discipline. Idle times are considerable, the manufacture of excavating technology is low, and there is formalism in creating brigades based on cost accounting according to the collective contract method.

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REGIONAL

CORRUPT KIRGHIZ SOVKHOZ WORKERS ABUSE REDRESS RIGHT

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA special correspondents B. Zakharov and V. Korzhov titled "A Spoonful of Tar." The article describes how the Uch-Terek sovkhos in Toktogul'skiy Rayon, Talas Oblast, acquired new management and went from a backward, money-losing operation to a profit-making one. This, say the authors, should have been cause for satisfaction among the sovkhos employees. But soon letters began to appear complaining of mismanagement and even graft on the part of the new director. In the authors' version it turned out that the large pile of correspondence was initiated by a few slanderers motivated by a desire to return to the old days when the sovkhos could not turn a profit. It seems it was easier then for these idlers to dodge work, conduct business in their own way, and to keep their own accounts. Their private network was disrupted by the new emphasis on order, so they perpetrated a campaign of slander that caused the new management to spend a great deal of time and energy struggling to establish its authority and a good reputation. "Slander," says the article, "is a dangerous social evil. It tries to exploit to society's detriment that fine achievement of socialist democracy--the right of any citizen to address any organ and get a careful hearing of his appeals."

UZBEK EDUCATION MINISTER ATTACKS SCHOOL PARTY DRINKING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by Uzbek SSR Minister of Education O.S. Abbasova titled "A School Ball Is Not a Drinking Party." In the article, Abbasova responds to a letter whose author questions the custom of collecting money from parents for farewell parties for graduating students. Abbasova supports the objection of the letter's author to spending this money on alcoholic beverages, saying that such a procedure is forbidden by a 28 April 1980 resolution of the Collegium of the Ministry of Education on the conducting of farewell parties at republic schools. She goes on to threaten that the managers of people's education organs who fail to monitor the conducting of graduation parties will be called strictly to account.

CSO: 1830/654

REGIONAL

UZBEKS HOLD SEMINAR ON SCHOOL REFORM PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word UzTAG article titled "School Reform in Action" which reports on the 18 May republic seminar in Tashkent that focused attention on the realization of the general education and professional school reform. Chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers G. Kh. Kadyrov read a report that noted the achievements and shortcomings in putting the new measure into effect. "In one year much work has been done toward the realization of the school reform in the republic. The learning process and the quality of instruction have been improved, as has the preparation of teachers in institutions of higher learning. The material-technical base of schools and trade schools has been strengthened. Positive experience has been accumulated in preparing children to start school at the age of 6 years." At the same time, says the article, there are many shortcomings in preparing highly qualified teachers and in getting them to remain in their jobs, especially in rural areas, where teacher turnover is high. Many ministries and departments continue to exhibit formalism in the matter of rendering effective help to educators trying to realize the school reform. Construction continues to be a bottleneck as plans to commission schools, trade schools and preschools are not met from year to year. And there are still many problems in producing quality textbooks and methodology manuals.

CSO: 1830/640

REGIONAL

NABIYEV IN TAJIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON REPUBLIC'S ECONOMY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word article detailing a meeting of the first secretaries of the gorkoms, raykoms and obkoms of the Tajik Communist Party, the deputies to the Chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and other leading departments of the Tajik CP Central Committee. First Secretary R. N. Nabiyeu addressed the participants. Discussions in the meeting focused on the necessary preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and on several aspects of the republic's economy. It was noted that the republic still was not utilizing the reserve capacities in the economy to accelerate the tempo of production, to improve the quality of the output, and to speed up the introduction of scientific-technical progress. Party, soviet and economic organs were faulted for not being persistent in their efforts to intensify and make more effective production processes. The meeting participants also emphasized the need for improved work with cadres in connection with the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. V. I. Bessarabov, head of a section of the Organizational-Propaganda Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee addressed the assembly.

CSO: 1830/664

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOSTS MEETING ON MASS MEDIA

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 31 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word AzerINFORM report entitled "Responsible Tasks of Ideological Services" that describes a working meeting held on 29 May under the auspices of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and devoted to a discussion of the tasks of the mass media in light of the decisions stemming from the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. A report was read by Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Secretary R.E. Mekhtiyev. The report states among other things that one of the important areas of ideological work is economics, and that the mass media and other arms of ideological and propaganda forces should strive to concentrate on elucidating problems in this field, especially with regard to the scientific-technical renovation of the production sphere. In addition, the media are an effective means of shaping societal opinion, but should be free of formalism, cliché and stereotypes. Ideological institutions should widen their struggle against antisocial phenomena, not only identifying them but uncovering their causes and searching for means to eradicate them. Participants included republic party and trade union leaders, ministry and departmental officials, and representatives of the media and creative artists unions, in particular Azerbaijan CP Central Committee department heads V.M. Guli-zade and R.D. Mamedov.

CSO: 1830/641

REGIONAL

TASHKENT LAW STUDENTS DEFEND DIPLOMAS IN ENGLISH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by V. Ten titled "Do You Speak English?" The author says that significant measures have been undertaken in Uzbekistan to improve the teaching of foreign languages. The English section of the Tashkent State University humanities department, with 23 instructors and 5 technicians, serves the needs of 6 other departments, but the closest contacts have been with the juridical department, where, since 1978, it has been a practice to defend one's diploma in a foreign language. The law department also conducts competitions for the best knowledge of English. In addition, for several years the university has had a department of social professions [fakul'tet obshchestvennykh professiy] with a division of reviewers and translators, in which the most active participant is the English department. One becomes a reviewer-translator after 200--220 hours of extra-curricular language study. "In a word, a great variety of work is being done with the aim of interesting students in a profound study of the English language."

CSO: 1830/640

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

DOSAAF CHAIRMAN VISITS MOLDAVIA--The chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, was in Moldavia for 2 days. He had talks with S.K. Grossu, Moldavian CP CC first secretary, and I.G. Ustiyani, chairman of the MSSR Council of Ministers. V.I. Dobynde, head of the MSSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, and Major General V.N. Shmarov, chairman of the republic DOSAAF Central Committee, took part in the talks. The chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee became acquainted with the facilities of the educational and athletic organizations of the republic DOSAAF and met with students at the educational organizations and workers on the committees and organizations of the Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force and Navy of the Moldavian SSR in the DOSAAF Central Committee. Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov left for Moscow. [ATEM report: "The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Chairman's Stay in Moldavia"] [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 May 85 p 1]

NEW BESSARABSKIY RAYKOM CHIEF--On 16 May a plenum of the Bessarabskiy party raykom took place. An organizational question was discussed. The plenum relieved V.I. Mastayev, first secretary and buro member of the Bessarabskiy party raykom, of his duties in connection with his transfer to work in the MSSR CP Central Committee apparatus. The plenum elected A.D. Gandraburu, who had been chairman of the Glodyanskiy rayispolkom of the Council of Peoples' Deputies, first secretary and Bessarabskiy raykom buro member. The head of the MSSR CP CC Organizational Party Work Department, G.G. Dygay, addressed the plenum. [ATEM report: "Plenum of the Bessarabskiy Party Raykom"] [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 May 85 p 2]

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